NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENN

ARUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- METROPOLITAN HALL-JULLIEN'S CONCERT. DOWERY THEATRE, Bowary-La Tour DE NESLE-
- BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-Lanvior Lyons-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Fox Hung-
- NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Afternoon Lavile Kary. Evening-Undle Town Cabin.
- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-The Rivals -Ea ABERICAN MUSEUM Atternoon-Hot Corn. Even-ing-Under Tom's Cabin.
- BROADWAY MENAGERIE.—SIAMPOR TWINS AND WILD
- BOWERY AMPUITH SATER, 37 Bowery. Equestrian
- WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 445 Froad-
- BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway. Buck
- BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Breadway .- PANCRAMA
- BHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway. Day and Evening. MGNORBLITZ .- STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 609 Broadway
- POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE STREEM BOTTON AT THE NATIONAL ASADEM
- HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway .- JONES' PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE-Broadway, corner of
- New York, Thursday, December 8, 1853.

The News.

- The following public documents will be found in the HERALD of this morning :-1st. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury and
- accompanying tables. 24. The report of the Postmaster General. These reports make two pages of our paper-quite enough for one day. We have in hand, and will pub-
- ash to-morrow and next day, if space permits, the following documents:

 1st. The General Land Office report.
- 2d. The report of the Secretary of War.
- 2d. The Pension Office report.
- 5th. The report of the Secretary of the Navy. 6th. Supplementary report of the Indian Commissioner. We have already given the annual report of the
- Commissioner of Indian affairs, and an abstract of the Navy report. All of these papers are interesting to those ford of such reading-to those who delight in a long array of statistics. Sixteen days later news from California has reach-

ed New Orleans. The Daniel Webster from San Juan de Nicaragua, and the El Dorado from Aspinwall, had both arrived at that port. According to sheir report, the George Law had left the latter and the Star of the West the former place, for New York on the let instant, with three million of dollars in sold dust on freight. They will probably arrive here o-morrow. The time of the runs from San Francisco to New Orleans was about twenty-one days. The mails left Aspinwall in fourteen days after they left San Francisco. The Golden Gate, it appears by the despatch, reached San Francisco with the mails hence of October 20, prior to the sailing of the 16th November steamer. Unfortunately an interruption to the telegraphic wires prevented us from procuring anything with regard to commercial or political affairs on the Pacific side in season for to day's paper.

Little business of actual importance was trans acted in either branch of Congress yesterday. After the reception and disposition of the reports from the departments, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain, which resulted in the selection of Rev. Mr. Slicer, Methodist, Mr. Gwin introduced three bills-one to refund the expense incurred by California in suppressing Indian hostilities, another to refund the amounts collected as revenue on imports in that State prior to the treaty of peace with Mexico, and the third, the famous Homestead bill. He also presented a memorial for the establishment of a mail line between San Francisco and China, via the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Fish's resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into and report upon emigrant vessels bound to this country was adopted. A resolution to go into an election for a public printer was laid over.

The House of Representatives commenced operations yesterday, by electing Gen. Armstrong, of the Union, as public printer. Those desirous of ascertaining the names of the members who have thus contributed to assist in the dissemination of the extraordinary sentiments recently contained in that journal, will find them under the proper head. However, our special correspondent asserts that this vote must not be considered as an actual endorsement of tirades against the Compromises by the Cabinet and its organ. On the contrary, it is believed that as soon as the standing committees are appointed and the House otherwise gets into complete working order, the administration will receive a most wither ing excertation from those who entertain national principles. The vote of a portion of the Virginia delegation against the Union, as well as the proposition of Mr. Baily, to make the House Librarian an elective officer, instead of permitting the Clerk to appoint him, shows the members from the Old Dominion are aroused and will not tamely submit to the modern style of doing business. It will be recollected that the Virginia delegates opposed the selection of Mr. Forney as Clerk, and, by way of retaliation, as is alleged, the latter gentleman, immediately after his re-election, removed Mr. Parker, of Virginia, from the office of Librarian, and appointed Mr. Martin. The House elected Rev. Mr. Milburn, a blind clergyman, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal

Church South, as Chaplain. It is understood that the death of Vice President King will be announced to Congress to day. After the delivery of eulogies, both houses will probably adjourn till Monday, by which time the various committees will be arranged, and then we may look out for brisk work and spicy debates.

We learn from Erie, Pa., that the railroad campaign has opened, and the red clouds of war have ttled over that patriotic town. The cause of the difficulty may be explained in a few words. The two lines of railroads which unite Cleveland and Buffale have their tracts in accordance with what is termed the wide guage, except that portion which runs through the county of Erie, in Pennsylvania, where the narrow track still exists, and in consequence a stoppage and exchange of cars take place at the town of Erie, which enables the inhabitants thereof to pick up a few pennies by the sale of very ho coffee and doughnuts. The railroad corporations desire a continuous guage for the purpose of avoiding a change and consequent delay, which the citizens so strenuously oppose; and hence the declaration of war and the commencement of hostilities at the first attempt to lay down a new track. We learn that seven hundred citizen soldiers were on the ground at the first attack, who were armed with a large cannon and a plentiful stock of ammunition in the shape of spoiled eggs, with which they beat off the railroad men, and then waved their victorious banner over a bloodless field. And now, flushed with victory, we shall expect to see redoubled energy, and wo betide the individuals who shall attempt to change the railroad guage through the famed borough of Erie

The Legislature of Virginia met and organized at Richmond on the 5th inst., when Governor Johnson sent in his annual message. The documents pre the Commonwealth, and made many value of

gestions in regard to the public interest. The Governor informs the Legislature that on account of the importance of the principle involved in the Lemmon slave case, he has ordered an appeal from the decision which was given, to the Supreme Court of this city, and he recommends the employment of counsel and the payment of all necessary expenses. The Governor expresses himself satisfied with the existing condition of federal and foreign relations, and says he has seen nothing as yet to weaken the hope that the South may be permitted to enjoy a season of repose from the invitating interference of free soilism at the North. Governor Johnson will probably wake up on this subject before the close of the present ession of Congress.

After spending about two weeks in ballotting for a United States Senator, the Vermont Legislature yesterday adjourned without having accomplished

Nothing has been received from Halifax relative to the wreck of the steamship Humboldt in addition to what was published vesterday. We have else where given an account of the vessel, which will be found interesting. Her mails will be forwarded by the Canada, which is about due at Halifax with three days later advices from Europe.

The foreign news brought by the Humboldt caused a decline of about sixpence per barrel in State brands of floor, while wheat remained the same with a good inquiry for prime qualities. Indian corn was easier. Cotton closed steady at previous quotations.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and after transacting a large amount of important business adjourned until Friday. The Board, after a long and spirited debate, concurred in giving to the Manhattan Railroad Company the privilege of laying their rails in Broadway, from the South ferry to Manhattanville, under such regulations, terms, conditions, stipulations, and resolutions as may be from time to time imposed by the Common Conneil. It was ra ther curious that the Board should have the pre sumption to concur in such a movement, when Alderman Tiemann offered, on the behalf of responsible and well known persons, the sum of \$100,000 per annum for the gram; but this was scarcely heeded by the members, who, after considerable noise, succeeded in concurring with the other Board by a vote of 14 to 5-all the whig members voting in the minority. On motion of Alderman Sturtevant, the documents were sent forthwith to the Mayor, for his signature, or, what is most likely, his "veto." We have a verbatim report of the debate in type, but it is unfortunately crowded out of this day's pa

Another of the funny affairs so often occasioned by the interference of "strong-minded women" occurred last night. The different literary societies of this city called a convention of delegates from each society, to take measures for a general union of all. The Laight Street Lyceum sent four delegates-two men and two women. The appearance of the petti-coats, of course, created the usual amount of fun and excitement. We have a full report of the meeting, which we wilf perhaps publish when we get through with the public documents now claiming our co-

We elsewhere publish a very full report of the great Operatic case now under investigation in the Superior Court, being the prosecution of the New YORK HERALD by Mr. Fry, late manager of the Astor Place Opera. The proceedings will, no doubt, be read with great interest by all classes, and particularly by those conversant with musical matters in

The True Position of the Cabinet and its Supporters. The closer we read President Pierce's Mes

sage the less light does it appear to throw on the position of his administration. To say so little in so many words must have tasked the President's mind severely. Talleyrand's maxim could hardly have been better illustrated; the illustrious Bishop of Autun could not have used language better calculated for the concealment of thought. Whatever we may think of the dexterity thus displayed, the President's silence on a point on which we had a right to expect information, imposes a duty on us which we shall be careful to discharge. The country cannot remain in ignorance of the true bearings of the government, because its chief does not choose to acknowledge them. They cannot be found in its written or spoken declarations. From the President down to Mr. Cushing, we regret to say that all the members of the administration have invariably pursued the Talleyrand policy, and sought to mislead the public whenever they addressed it. The inaugural proclaimed one doctrine, and the Cabinet pursued another-Jefferson Davis wrote in one sense, Caleb Cushing in the opposite --Marcy, Guthrie and the Union all spoke just what suited the emergency of the moment equally regardless of principle, pledges, and consistency. We should therefore undertake both an unprofitable and a hopeless task were we to endeavor to deduce any settled rule of action from the collected manifestoes of the Cabinet. We shall be more likely to attain our object in we draw a sponge over all that has been said and written, and, setting words aside as mere empty sound, devote our whole attention to the spirit and morale of the acts of the government.

These speak for themselves. To begin with the appointment of free soilers to office-the promotion of such men as Cochrane and Fowler to fat berths: This was, we may say, the first striking out of Gen. Pierce's administration. These men, with the rest of their faction, had never changed their views. They were still, in 1853, as staunch in their treason as they were in 1848. They did not pretend to be less of free soilers when they were appointed than when Van Buren ran for President. Yet the administration promoted them in preference to the friends of the Union. Called to account for thus violating the tacit pledge accepted by Gen. Pierce, and ignoring the strong Union sentiment which had elected him, it took refuge in the Baltimore platform, and asserted that the free soilers agreed to it. But not nine months afterwards the Cabinet organ comes forward boldly, and tells us that the Baltimore platform meant nothing-that it was a trick-that, while in words it endorsed the compromise, in reality the leaders never intended to stand by that measure. Thus the only defence set up by the Cabinet for their free soil appointments was knocked down by their own organ, and their policy stood thenceforth before the people without excuse, as it was without parallel.

To proceed, a batch of foreign ministers is selected out of the most incapable men in the country. One single politician of standing is inserted to leaven the whole; and he cannot refrain from characterizing his home government in the terms it deserves. A man equally ignorant of politics and of French, is sent to Paris; a French runaway socialist, whose chief concern, in this his mature age, is the cut of his court dress, goes to Madrid; another socialist, in charity to Indiana, is transplanted to Naples : a Jew banker, the Rothschilds' agent. represents America at the Hague ; and among the others, one, according to the statements o the Cabinet adherents, was fished out of the lowest sewers of iniquity in this city. This may be regarded as the second act, serving as an index to the character of the Cabinet.

One honest man had been pressed into the government service. There was one man among its office holders who had neither subscribel a fractulant platform to obest the coan

try, nor forgotten that the national verdict of 1852 was in favor of the Union. This man the Cabinet tried to bully into its views. But Judge Bronson was impervious to menace and cajolery. He would not appoint free soilers to office. A Cabinet composed of honorable men, however much the Collector's firmness might have annoyed them, would never have stooped to interfere between a collector and the tidewaiters and weighers in his custom house. Not so Guthrie. He had no qualms of conscience to overcome. He wanted the petty offices, and forthwith the "refractory" officer was dismissed. This constitutes the third illustration of the character of the Cabinet.

A very short while afterwards, elections or nominations took place in five States of the Union. The spirit of the constitution plainly prohibits the interference of the federal government in similar contests; and up to this time the rule has been faithfully observed. The whole of our history does not afford a parallel to the conduct pursued by General Pierce's administration. In the most open and direct manner it espoused the cause of the Van Buren free soilers here, endorsed the Massachusetts constitution and styled it an "administration measure;" employed Cushing to write a letter for the purpose of defeating Gen. Foote in Mississippi; took an active part in securing the triumph of McDonald, the secessionist leader, in Georgia; and threw its whole weight into the scale of the disunionist candidates in Alabama. In short, the Cabinet determined to have a hand in every State election, in every post office, in every custom house throughout the country. We know what a rebuff they received from the manly independence of the men of the North; but the intention was there, and it is enough to add another item to our budget of materials for a history of the Pierce administration.

Up to this time, as will have been seen, the tendencies of the Cabinet, as expressed in its acts, were unequivocally on the side of disunion. Its members had not, however, openly stated that such was the case. The session of Congress approaching, they thought matters ripe for a disclosure; they could not go on for ever preaching one thing and practicing the reverse; and so the Union was directed to throw off the mask, and to tell the people bluntly that they had been duped. Astounding as the fact will seem, the order was rigidly obeyed. The citizens who had voted for Pierce in consequence of the ninth resolution of the Baltimore platform, affirming the compromise, were calmly told that they had been humbugged, and that by a private agreement among the leaders of the party it had been understood that that resolution and the two following ones meant nothing, and were to be repudiated as soon as convenient after they had done their work. So atrocious an example of political dishonesty will scarcely be credited abroad. Its occurrence cannot, unfortunately, be questioned here; and it throws a world o light on the character of the men who were its

authors. Finally-for we are approaching the present day-the administration capped its career with an act which, inexcusable as the others were, left them far in the shade. It brought forward as its own candidate for the clerkship of the House, a man stained with one of the vilest acts of which human nature is capable; one who, with corrupt insinuations, had endeavored to induce his friend to suborn false evidence from a tipsy man, in order to ruin a woman's character. The Cabinet boldly adopted Forney, and declared to the world that it saw nothing objectionable in the Forney letter. It endorsed the stool-pigeon trade, and made common cause with suborners of false evidence. This is the last of our speaking facts.

They will supply the deficiency in the President's message with regard to the policy of the Cabinet. From them we learn that the administration is prepared to violate the independent rights of the States, and to exercise a tyrannical sway over the whole country; that it neither regards personal character nor political experience as qualifications to be weighed in a candidate for office; but that men notoriously ignorant and notoriously disreputable are more likely, all other things being equal, to secure its favor than others; that fidelity to the Union will be, under its rule, a bar to preferment, and disunionism, in whatever shape, a claim to its regard; that it will promptly repress and "crush out" any symptoms of honesty or independence among its officers; that it will not stickle at duping the country if anything is to be gained by it; and that, having done so, it will imprudently acknowledge the fact, and laugh at its dupes; that it cares not one straw for private morality or honor, and would as soon sit down cheek by jowl with One-eyed Thompson as with any citizen in the land. Such is the government of the United States.

The Last Financial Movement of the Cabinet.

During the first era of the Van Buren dynasty the politicians, officeholders, and jobbers robbed the country of some thirty millions of dollars. About five were taken openly, in a manly, straightforward, burglarious mannerthe balance was pilfered in all sorts of ways, which have never been thoroughly explained up to the present time. The present administration-which is serving out the second era of the dynasty-has also some thirty millions to dispose of, only a very small portion of which has been stolen as yet. The balance still whets the appetite of the members of the Cabinet and their friends. We all know how the sight of food sharpens hunger. These odd millions in the treasury chest have made the administration perfectly ravenous. Like the grating which barred Jacques Ferrand's entrance into Cicely's bedroom, the sub-treasury law allows Marcy and his colleagues to see the glittering heaps of gold, but keeps it far from their clutches. In the case of the notary the struggle culminated in a frightful disease; the same trials have driven the administration into peddling the public documents.

We cannot say how much the Cabinet received for delivering to the Tribune and Times, of this city, advanced copies of the President's message. If it was sold by the column, judging by the price at which the Navy report was hawked about in Washington, it may have cost fifty dollars, which, divided among the seven Secretaries, would have given them something over seven dellars apiece. If our cotemporaries were allowed to peruse it before they bought, it is not unlikely that they obtained it at a much more reasonable rate. Ten dollars a column was dear enough, in all conscience. for matter which was stale as the hills. We doubt whether they could afford to pay fifty dollars in order to beat the HERALD 384 minutes in the publication of a state paper; and considering the necessities of the members of the Cabinet, we shouldn't be suspelled to hear that they had taken off a

beavy discount for eash. To men wrought to a pitch of avaricious frenzy, as they seem to have been, a five dollar bill would not have seemed a thing to be despised, especially if the gratuity had been accompanied by a graceful invitation to partake of refreshments at a neighboring bar. Every thing must have depended upon the financial ability of the agents employed by the newspapers. If the Cabinet had a greenhorn to deal with, they perhaps got \$50 or even \$75: if, on the contrary, a smart man was employed, why a twenty dollar bill may have closed the transaction—a given amount of praise in the Times being thrown into the bargain.

It would be interesting to know how much the Secretaries obtained for their whole stock in trade in the shape of documents. We know that the Navy report was worth \$20; but then nobody takes any interest in the proceedings of the wooden-headed old captains whom it concerns. We have heard it stated that the Secretaries cleared three hundred dollars by the operation. This sum may appear large; but it must be recollected that each report may have been sold several times. Counting up all the documents which have appeared in the papers, and estimating that only one newspaper was swindled in each case—that is to say, that each document was sold twice-it would not seem beyond belief that each Secretary may have pocketed from forty-five to fifty dollars by this new perquisite of his office.

We New Yorkers are not in the habit of re garding \$45 as a very enormous fortune; but the pay of our secretaries is so bad, and the cost of living so high in Washington, that the Cabinet may well be excused for trying to turn an honest penny when it can. We see that our cotemporaries, who, like ourselves, did not bid for the message when Marcy put it up to auction, are very angry with the Cabinet for selling State papers to the Tribune and Times, and going through the farce of sending copies to the Postmaster; their remarks will be found elsewhere. But we cannot concur in the censure. What harm can there be in allowing the Cabinet to trade in its wares? If Cushing and the others require more money than the State pays them-if the repletion of the Treasury has stimulated their avarice into a sort of phrensy -if the habits of politicians at Washington are such as to require them to have a ready supply of cash-in the name of all that is jocose, why should we complain of their putting their hands into our neighbors' pockets? People must remember that they are obliged to do the honors of ever so many bar-rooms to the country members. The future destinies of this republic might be jeopardized if the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary at War were not able to offer Mr. Snooks or Mr. Jenkins, members of Congress, a ginsling, or a brandy-cocktail. Who knows, too, that some fresh corduroy may not again have impaired the seat of Mr. Marcy's inexpressibles, and that an excessive modesty may not have prevented his repeating the extra charge against the State? Our cotemporaries may say what they like, but we shall not mind the trifle that the Cabinet may make by selling the public documents. It is the business of the civic authorities at Washington to see that they have proper licenses as hucksters, and it would be well to provide them with stalls and signs. For our part we like to encourage trade; and if Messrs. Marcy, Cushing, Guthrie and Davis were to put their souls into the market, instead of their reports, we should neither be surprised nor vexed; though we doubt much whether we could be induced to buy at any price.

The Disaster to the Steamship Humboldt. Our telegraphic column in yesterday's paper announced the fact of the steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, from miles below Halifax. The accident occurred on the morning of the 6th inst., while in charge of a pilot, in a fog, he having got short of coal, and was putting into Halifax for a fresh supply. After striking, which was on a rock off Sambro Light, she was got off, and proceed wards the city, but she was found to be so much damaged, that, to prevent her sinking in deep water she was called Portuguese Cove, where she lay at last advices, in about eighteen feet water, and with six feet water in her She had to take Newcastle soal at Cowes, which proved bad, and bad come on slowly most of the passage experiencing westerly winds.

Our telegraphic despatch yesterday was probably pre mature in announcing her a "total wreck." Unless some bad weather sets in, she will very likely be got off after the whole or a portion of her cargo is discharged. She is one of the strongest built vessels out of the port of New York. Her strength was well tested on running ashore while leaving Havre some time back, where she lay for several hours, without the slightest strain, every door in the vessel opening as freely after she got afloat, as though no accident bad occurred, and this with all her coal and full cargo on board.

writers, and will leave this city at nine o'cleck this morning to assist the stranded vessel. We are also informed that steam assistance went to her from Halifax An agent also left Boston for the scene of disaster in the steamer Canada, which sailed thence at noon for Liverpool via Halifax. The Humboldt had ninety passengers, all of whom are

safe. A list of them, however, has not yet come to hand. Her cargo amounted to 450 tons of merchandise, all of which is said to be covered by insurance in New York. Paris and London. A great portion will most likely be

seriously (amaged by the water.

The vessel was built by Messrs. Westervelt and Mackay, and was launched on the 5th October, 1850, since which she has been running between this city and Havre via Southampton, in connection with the steamer Franklin, now under repair. She is 2,700 tons burthen, and her cost when first ready for sea was full \$560 000. She was recently rate 1 at \$450,000, a very little of which is under stood to be insured. The policies of the whole, or a por tion of the owners', lately run eut, and it is supposed that no renewals were effected. Mr. Mayor Westervalt owned one quarter of the hull, valued at \$40,000, not insured. The only insurance on the vessel come to our knowledge, is \$40,000 in a Boston office, so stated in a

despatch from that city.

Among the owners are Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Mortimer Livingston, Esq., and the New York and Bremen Co. (owners of the Washington and Hermann,) the latter to the extent of \$150 000.

MUSIC FOR CONGRESS .- Mr. Isldor Daunstrom and Mme. Daunstrom left this city yesterday, en route for Washington, D. C., where they will give concerts. These artists are from the Theatre Royal, Stockholm, Sweden. The lady is a soprano singer, and has, during her stay in New York, delighted several private circles with the purity of her style, and the power and sweetness of her organ. Mr. Daunstrom is a barytone singer, and a scholar of the Conservatory of Bergamo. They will give their first concert in Washington on the 14th instant.

Something New at Last.

We went to the Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on Tuesday evening, under the impression that we were going to hear a lecture by Mr. Bourcicault, although he had announced his "Winter Evenings" as a series of literary soirces More than an hour and a half we passed in emotions en tirely new to us, and as we left the building amidst a delighted audience, we recognized and hailed a new form of entertainment. It is not a lecture; it is too amusing to be called so. It is in fact a new thing, and deserves a to be called so. It is in fact a new thing, and deserves a new name. Imagine a picture of Hogarth's, where there is a multitude of humorous details but underneath there is a great moral at work. Mr. Bourcicault's sketch of European society is just such a picture in words. This form of entertainment must inevitably supplant the old fashioned, dull lecture. It is a new itsrary invention, and being a novelty, and a good one, the inventor did wisely and well to bring it to America. We understand that Mr. Bourcicault aiters his programme, and repeats his "Excetches of European Society" this evening. He was requested to do so, after his lecture on Tuesday evening. It has been portion of his authorized. TETER COULTER.

New York City Election Returns.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CAN-VASSEAS.

The Board of Commissioners held their final meeting yesterday, and after declaring the different results of the

From their return we have the following complete agregates for the city and county of New York:-

gregates for the city and county of New York:—

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Whole

Candidates.

No. Votes.

Leavenworth, whig. 16,233 Yerplank, free soil. 11,005

Clinton, national dem. 18,148 Sedgwick, fr. dom or ab. 165

Scattering.

COMPTROLLES.

Cook, whig. 20,497 Kally, free soil. 11,279

Cook, whig. 15,435 Gates, free dem. 172

Scattering.

Spaulding, whig. 16,498 Sezer, free soil. 10,963

Watson national dem. 17,889 Soule, free dem. 174

Scattering. 23 Waisen national dem...17,889 Soule, tree dem. 174
Scattering. 23
Hoffman, whig. 21,235 Grover, tree soil. 10,726
Brady, national dem... 13,431 Jay, free democrat. 170

Whigs over nat dem 3,887. Nat dem over free sollers, 4,228. JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS

Whigs. Dem. united

Wood 21,004 Roggies 24,007

Mullen 16,665 Bonto 27,714

Ruggles' majority over Wood, 3,033. Denio's majority over

Mullen, 11,049.

Ruggles' majerity over Wood, 3,053. Denio's majority over Mullen, 11,049.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Whigs.

Nat. Dem.

13 195
Slesson 16,216 Sutherland 13 146
Hoffman 20 606 Cutler 77,650
Free Soil.

Emmet 12,017 Kobinson 11 320
Hilton 12,031 Scattering 130
Mr. Feter Y. Cutler received 15,107 votes for the term of two years, and 2 493 votes for the term of six years
The Board of Canvassers having decided that these terms must be separated, the election is given to John Slosson.

Esq. But for this mistake on the part of Mr. Cutler's friends, he would have been elected.

Clark, nat. dem. 13,190 Scattering 31
Of the total for Mr. Blunt, 375 votes were cust for Nathaniel B. Blunt, instead of N. Broweitch Blunt. The question arose in the board whether they should be given to the cancidate evidently intended, and it was decided they should. Mr. Blunt is therefore elected over Mr. Shaffer by 227 majority, including these 875 votes.

Besides the freesoil and temperance vote, Mr. Shaffer received the votes of a secret rative American organization, called the "Know Nothings," amounting to about four thousand, (4,000)

JUDGE OF SUPERME COURT.

Kirkland (shig). 21 652
Clerke (dem.) 23,665
Ceteke's majority. 122

Scattering votes 122
M. Kirkiand, besides the whig vote, received the democratic temperance votes, amounting to about 1,100.
COMMS-IONERG OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

Duke (whig) 20.574 Marsh (abolition) 111
Townsend (aat. dem.) 13,404 Scattering 36
Tiemann (free scill) 11,834
Duke's majority over Townsend 7,170
Do over Tiemann 8,750
The two highest candidates, Duke and Townsend, are elected.

elected.

The total number of vetes polled in this city, on the State ticket, is 45,949, for Almshouse Commissioners; on District Attorney, 46,280; on Judges of Court of Appeals, 44,748; on Secretary of State, 45,577.

SEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL [OFFICIAL.]

Stated Session.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Dec 7, 1853.

Present—Richard T. Comptor, Erg., President; Aldermon Moore, Haley, Sturtevant Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Tiemann, Pearsall, Bard, Ward, Deuman, Cornell, Alvord, Doherty, Peck.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and aperoved.

By the President:—Petitions,
By the President:—Petition of the Directors of the Latting
Observatory to have said building used as an alarm bell
tower. To Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Donkerv:—Petition of J. N. Reynolds and
others, for a sewer in Sun'lk street, between Houston and
tention streets. To Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman Moone.—Bill of Dr. M. A. Van Sier for medical services at the First ward station house. To Committee
on Police.

cal services at the First ward station house. To Committee on Police.

By Alderman Dohkrity—Petition of James Chesterman to have First avenue graded between 114th and 123d streets. To Committee on Rosds.

By Alderman Smirit—Bill of Elias S. Nichols, M. D., for medical services at the Eleventh ward station house. To Committee on Police.

By Alderman Denman—Petition of Wm. F. Cary for a bay window, corner Twenty-minth street and Fifth avenue. To Committee on streets.

By Alderman Tismann—Petition of Engine Co. Mo. 43 for a new house. To Committee on Fire Department.

By the same—Petition of J. L. Colby to be paid bill for medical services at Twelfth ward station house. To Committee on Pire Department. medical services at Tweltth ward station house. To Commit-tee on Police. By Alderman Surru-Petition of Engine Company No. 21, to have the word "resigned" erased opposite the name of John Newman on Firemen's Register. To Committee on Fire Doperment.

By Alderman Francis.—Petition of Theron Merschoff for remission of tax. To Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Oaklay.—Petition of Hose Company No. 10, for a new carriage. To Committee on Fire Department. Octable Petition of Micro Company No. 28, for payment of rent of room. To Committee on Fire De-28, for payment of rent of room. To Committee on Fire De-

artment
By Alderman Denman—Remonstrance of D. R. Stamford
Co., and others, against the Fanhattan Railroad Company
sying rails in Broadway. Laid on the table.
By Alderman Tiemann—Remonstrance of J. Q. Jones and
thers, against the Manhattan Railroad Company laying
ails in Broadway. Laid on the table.
By Alderman DOMERTY—Potition of William Wadsrorth to have the policy force of the Nineteanth ward in-

creased immediately. To Committee on Police.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to witness a marshing salute, in front of the City Hall, on the 26th invitant, at 10 A. M., from the Independent Batallion Kynders Grenadiers.

By Alderman Bard— Whereas, the Common Council passed a resolution, which was approved by the Mayer Nov. 26, authorising and directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to organize Engineer Company. No. 46, therefore, Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be, and he is hereby, directed to organize said company forthwith, and give them an engine to de duty with. Adopted.

By Alderman Mooner-Resolved That ten additional men be, and are hereby, allowed to Engine Company No. 21. Adopted. By Alderman Donerry-Resolved, That the Street Com-

By Alderman DOMERTY—Resolved. That the Street Commissioner take the necessary steps forthwith, to place under coverage Bighty-sixth street, from Third avenue to the East Commissioner take the necessary steps forthwith, to place under coverage Bighty-sixth street, from Third avenue to the East Commen Council to be regulated and grace offered by the Commen Council to be regulated and grace offered by the Commen Council to be regulated and grace of the East Commen Council to be regulated and grace of the East Commen No. 28 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is hereby directed to cause the rame to be done. Laid on the table. By Alderman Bard—Resolved, That the Compteller be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for a lot of ground lying within the district bounded by Broadway, Mulberry, Broome, and Canal or Walker streets, for the use of the Fire Department, and to be assigned to Engine Co. No. 40.

Resolved, That when a lot shall have been purchased by the Comptroller for Engine Co. No. 40.

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Resolved, That when a lot shall have been purchased by the Comptroller for Engine Co. No. 40.

Adopted.

By Alderman Moone—Resolved, That the Commentionate to this Board, at its next meeting if practicable, whether, in his epinion, it is legal at this time for the Common Council to apportion policemen to the Eightsenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-irret and Twenty second wards. Adopted.

By Alderman Moone—Resolved, That Fire Engine Co. No. 17 be, and are hereby, authoritied to duty in their usual districts, namely, the Sixth and Seventh districts. Adopted.

PROM BOARD OF ASSISTANTS

Report of Committee on Streets—in favor of opening the Rowery to Franklin square in a direct line. To Committee on Streets.

Bowery to Franklin square in a unread Company, with a Festion of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, with a resolution, that the time allowed in their grant for the extension of their rails, be extended. Concurred in on a distance of their rails, be extended.

tension of their rails, be extended. Concurred in on a division, vis:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Beyce, Barr, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Denman, Alvord, Peck-11. Negative—Aldermen Tiemann, Pearsall, Ward, Doherty—i.

Report of Committee on Police—In tavor of increasing the police force of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth Rightsenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. Laid on the table, and the opinion of the Counsol of the Corporation directed to be obtained.

The Corporation directed to be obtained.

Appert of Committee on Wharves, Flers, and Slies—In the Corporation directed to be obtained.

Affirmative—Alderment of in on a vision, the Counsol of the Corporation directed to be obtained.

Affirmative—Alderment of in on a vision, the Counsol of the Country of Ac., as by alteration and repairs in the ward school houses, have been aid seride as unit for use thereir. Concurred in Affirmative—Altermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyes, Barr, the President, Aldermen Frisery, Francis, Brith, Tiemenn, Pearvail, Bard, Ward, Denman, Cornell, Alvord, Dofterty, and Peck—19.

Preamble and recelution—That \$1,000 be appropriated for the purpose of tendering the hospitalities of the chy to John Mitchel, Eq. and the Comptroller is directed to pay the above amount on requisition by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Report of Commistee on Salaries and Offices—In 1svor of increasing pay of the doormen at the various station houses to \$700 per annum. To Commistee on Salaries and Offices—In svor of increasing the uslary of Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, in City Inspector's department, to \$1,200 per annum, and that of First Clerk to \$1,000 per annum. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution—That the crosswalk on the northorly side of Chambers street, at the intersection of Greenwich street, be taken up, repaired, and relaid, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Concurred in.

Resolution—That the crosswalk at the intersection of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Concurred in.

Resolution—That the crosswalk at the intersection of the Warren and Washington streets be taken up and relaid forthwith. Concurred in.

The repert of the Commistee on Wharves. &c., which pass—

Warren and Washington streets be taken up and relaid forthwith. Concurred in.
The report of the Committee on Wharves, &c., which passed this Board Oct. 21, in favor of removing the Vanderbit Rock, at the foct of Jackson street, East river, was returned amended, and was concurred in on a division, vik.—
Alltmativi —Aldermes Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakloy, Boyce, Barr, the Precident, Aldermen Brisley, Francis, Emith Tiemann, Pearsall, Bard, Ward, Doamann, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—19.
Premble and resolutions giving parmission to the Manhattan Kailroad Company to lay rails on the Bloomingdale road and Broadway to the South ierry.
After some discussion thereon, the same was concurred in on a division, viz. on a division, viz.;—
Affirmative—Alderman Moore, Haley, Sturtavant, Oakley,
Barr, the President, Aldermen Brisley, Francis, Smith,
Bard, Denman, Cornell, Doherty and Peck—14.
Negative—Aldermen Boyce, Thewana, Pearsall, Ward and Alderman Stundentand moved that the Clark be directe

te send the papers relative to granting said railroad to the Mayor' this evening. Carried.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of referring the petitions of Nathan J. Hoyd, L. Chittenden, and Robert Alkman, to the Board of Supervisors. Adopted.

Communication relative to the actual opening of Canadatus, the same to take effect on the first day of May, 1854.

Adorted on a division, viz.—

Communication to the client on the first day of an Adouted on a division, viz.—
Aftermative—Aldermen Brisley, Planet, Smith, Tiemans, Bard, Ward, Correll, Alvord, Doherty and Pock—Ide
mans, Bard, Ward, Correll, Alvord, Doherty and Pock—Ide
On motion, the Board then adjourned, to meet on Friday,
the Pth instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1863.

Present—Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President in the chair Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee Brenden, Woodward, Riog, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Wheeler, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and McConkey.

Wheeler, Rogers, Crawford, O'Ksefe and McConkey.

By Assistant Alderman Mannart—That the crosswalk is Greenwich street, at its intersection with Reads street, south side, be taken up and relatid. Adopted.

By the same—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report togthis Board, forthwith, why Greenwich street, between Reads and Chambers streets, has not been regraded, in accordance with a resolution which passed the Common. Council, and was signed by the Mayor some months since, Adopted.

in accordance with a right by the Mayor some months since, Adopted.

Adopted.

By Assistant Alderman BREADEN—That the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to have Rim, streets, pened from its present terminus south to Chambert streets. To Committee on Streets.

By the Pensmiser—R solved, That the remonstrances presented to this Board against permitting the Manhattany reserved to the Board of Ale solved by the clerk of this Board to the Board of Ale solved by the clerk of this Board to the Board of Ale solved any other papers relating to they same subject. Adopted any other papers relating to they same subject. Adopted any other papers relating to they came subject. Adopted any other papers relating to the gineer of the Fire Department, in his communication of Sept. 19, 1833, reports No. 34, Hose Company for running one in the sidewalks. And whereas, the Board has, by a report of the cidewalks. And whereas, the Board has, by a report of the Committee on the Fire I epa tment, disbanded all others for esompanies that have been reported to them by the Chief Engineer, therefore

the Committee on the First 1 pas them, the standard in other for sompanies was have been reported to them by the Chief Engineer, therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, the standard of the law against running their apparatus on the sidewall, and the Chief Engineer, the Fire Department is hereby directed to carry the same into effect. Adepted.

By Assistant Alderman McGown.—That the Comptroller advertise proposals to purchase a lot between See and and Fourth avenues, and 120th and 127th streets, for Hook and Indder Company No. 7. Adopted.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—To concur to rebuild Catharine market on its present site. Adopted. Of same—To concur to tax Theodore Hunt Schöd 14, for extra work on new Court House and Essex Earkes. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Messeu, Brown, Thit, Mabhatt, O'Brien, Maybeo, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wolla, Hunt, Bouton McGown. Wheelan, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe, and McCarkoy—18.

Of Committee on Reads—To concur to confirm cenders of streets and avenues out wen Eighty-second and Lidi streets and for the streets. Adopted by the following vote:—Affirm, Maybeo, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wolla, Hunt, Bouton Mediown, Wheelan, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe, and McCarkoy—18.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of paying O'Keefe, and McCankoy—18.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of paying Southwark Engine Company \$637.23, mount pail by them following vote:—Affirmative—The President, Mosers, Brown, Tait, Mabbatta, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Hunt, Bouton Maybee, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Hunt, Bouton, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Hu

for raising their engine house one story. Adopted by the following vote:—
Affirmative—The President, Mesers, Brown, Tait, Mabbatts, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, Metown, Wheelan Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and McConkoy—18.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices—In favor of increasing salary of cierk of Essex market to \$730. Adopted by thu following vote:—
Affirmative—The President, Mesers, Brown, Tait, Mabbatts. Negative—Assistant Aldermon Woodward and McGown—Z,
FROM BOARD OF ALDERARM,
No. 21. Concurred in.
Resclution—Allowing sen additional men to Engine Co.
No. 21. Concurred in.
Resclution—That the Comptroller advertise for a lot of
ground for Engine Co No 40; and, when obtained, proposall
for the erection of a house. To Committee on Fire Department.

olution-In favor of organizing Engine Co. No. 40, and giving them an engine. Concurred in.

Confirming awards of contract for 1,000 locust oil lamp
posts; for earling for bureau of lamps and gas; for painting
public lamps; to repair and reglaze the public lamps; for
\$1,000 gas forms and 1,000 oil lamp irons. To Committee on 1,000 gas forms and 1,000 off lamp from. To committee on tamps and Gas.

Confirming estimates for building sheds around Centre Market. Concurred in by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—The President, Mesers. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, D'Brien, Maybee, Braden, Ring, Wells, Hunt. Button, MeGown, Wheelan, Regers, Crawford, O'Keffe, and McCou-

key-17.

Confirming award of contract for plumbing Seventeenth ward station house, and appropriating 3700 therefor. Concurred in by the following vote, vit.

Affirmative—The President, Mears. Brown, Tait, Maybatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Wheelan, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keete, and McCon-

ty-17.

Confirming award of contract for furnishing the United tates Court room in the new Court House, and appropriates \$895 therefor. Concurred in by the following vote, via :— Affirmative—The President, Messra, Brown, Tait, Mabbath, Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, Meown, Wheelan, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and Moown, Wheelan, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keele and mo-onkey-I'. Besolution—That Thirty-ninth street, between Fifth and gath avenues, be lighted with ras. Concurred in. Resolution—That sidewalk in Bayard street, from Orange reet to the Bowery, be reasired. Concurred in. Resolution—For plane and specifications for altering Supe-or Court rooms for new Board of Councilimen. Concurred in. Resolution—To light Second District Police Court with gas. Resolution—To light Second District Police Court with gas. Joneurer din.
Resolution—That sidewalk around the park at Five Points see repaired. Concurred in.
Resolution—That crosswalk at the northwest corner of conard and Elm streats be repaired. Concurred in.
Resolution—That Pitty second street, between Seventh and Resolution—That Pitty second street, between Seventh and Condition—That pavement in Cortlandt alley, from White O Canal street be resired. Concurred in.
Resolution—That West Twenty-ninth street, between Sight and Seventh are unes, be lighted with gas. Concurred in.
Resolution—To advertise for proposal gior repairing Frank-in Market. Concurred in.
Resolution—That two gas lamps be placed in front of the atthick church, in West Twenty fifth street, between Righth ad Ninth svennes. Concurred in.
Resolution—That Electric Englise Co. No. 17 be authorized to duty in their usual districts, (Nos. six and seven.) Concurred in their usual districts, (Nos. six and seven.) Concurred in their usual districts, (Nos. six and seven.) Concurred in their usual districts, (Nos. six and seven.) Concurred in their usual districts, (Nos. six and seven.) Concurred in.

corred in.

Ordering bill of Jeremiah Sullivan, (\$10.) for repairing hand
cart broken while in use by police. To Committee on Kepairs and Supplies.

Resolution—That Columbia street, from Grand to Second
Street, and avenue D, from Second to Tenth street, b repaired
with similar payers ent to that is Bowery, between Walker
and Bayard. To Committee on Streets.

Resolution—That gas mains be laid in Bleventh avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty eighth streets. To Committoe on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution—That 2,500 copies of the ordinances erganking
the department be printed. Laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Taursday afternoon at G
o'clock. From the minutes.

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Clerk.

A Remarkable Oversight .- Bunn, the Poet, dramatist. ex manager, itinerant lecturer, and wholessla vender of 'tale joes, in his work on America ringulariy enough ontia all montion of KNOX'S superb hat establishment, in 'the Present' House, fon the corner of Broadway and Spring street, where, in addition to his display of matchler hats, is one of the finest assortments of furs over collected tegether to excite the admiration of the ladies. This is unworthy, th) great Alfred.

Furs and Fashionables.—The Fashionable community, who love comfort as much as they admire ele-gance, are already patronizing Knox's stock of furs very ex-tensively, for it is an established fact, that while his stock embraces articles of every style and quality. his prices are exceedingly cheap. Remember this, ladies', and deal at KNOX'S, 128 Fulton street.

Tadlies' Fancy Fursi—Immense Arrivals from Europe per stemmers Arctic and Baltic, just landof.

Laddes' Fancy Furs' I-Immense Arrivals from Europe per steamers Arctic and Baltic, just landed, as the spacen for waring far may now be said to have barily coffmenced, the subscriber feels much pleasure in inviting the attention of ladies to the largest most coatly, and most varied collection of this elegant article of attire every seen in one establishment on this continent, all of the latest Farfelan designs, and manufactured expressly for New York efty retail trade. Among this interesting assemblings of seatonable garments, the Fisherusse cape, or cleak of far, fewning of itself a complete outer costume.) may be described particularised. It can be obtained in imperial Rustian sable (atmost equaliting in appearance and intrinsic salue the Russian, at from \$20 to \$1,000; in they then Husson Eay sable (atmost equaliting in appearance and intrinsic salue the Russian, at from \$20 to \$15,00; in the best Bunne. Ayres chinchills, from \$125 to \$239; in snew white royal symine; from \$20 to \$100; in excellent Canadian sable, from \$30 to \$100; in freed sable, from \$30 to \$40; in Breat sable, from \$30 to \$100; in freed sable, from \$30 to \$40; in Baum martin, from \$30 to \$100; in freed sable, from \$30 to \$40; in Russian mink martin, from \$100, and other fashmable furs of first class quality at equality mederate prices. Ladies will please bear in mind that no furs of an inferior second rate description are offered for sale at this establishment; every article is manufactured of prime, well manufactured and an an an an an an an annufactured of prime, well manufactured and an an an an an annufactured of prime, well manufactured and an an an an annufactured of prime, well manufactured and an an an annufactured of prime, well manufactured to be as represented. In most, outs, gauntlets, armilets, tippels, beas, victorines, collars, capes, and every other garment, the amortment will be found most complete. The following list of prices any be every of perusal, 500 victorines or tippets, of the darhest received an anonal martin, F

Anson's Daguerreotypes Large Size for fitty cents, colored and in a size morocco ease, lined with veltwit veltwist the size of any ever made for fitty cents, and warranted equal to those that cost two dollars classwhere. Remember ANSON'S, 589 Broadway, opposite the Metropolisan Botel.

Self-Improvement, or How to Enlarge and rightfully direct the phrenological faculties, is Mr. Fow theme at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth avenue Twenty third street, this evening, at 7 % o'clock. Free.

Magnificent Library Books.-First Day's Right Hacket Labrary Books.—First Day's sale, Thurs's y, at 3 o'clock.—The best editions, elegantly bound, of the works of Chatterton. Goldsmith, Locke, Sherien, Mackennie, Shewstone, Ceable, Jerseny Bentham, Lingard, Lord Brougham, Xenophon, Tacilus, Baron Rumboldt, and many others. Burke's Heraldie Works, 6 vols.; Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.; superb illustrated books, the Stafford Gallery, Firanesis Etchinge, Ponnant's London, illustrated; Annales du Miscol, 21 vols.; Newcastle's Horseman, hip. 2 vols.; folio; Spanish Bull Fights, 25 splendid colored plates; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols., 4to, morocco, &c. The first day's sale of Mr. Welford's collection.

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